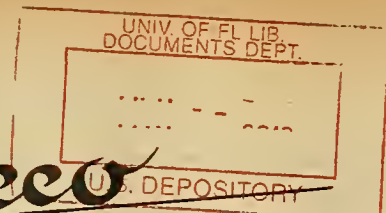




**Tobacco**



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# SITUATION

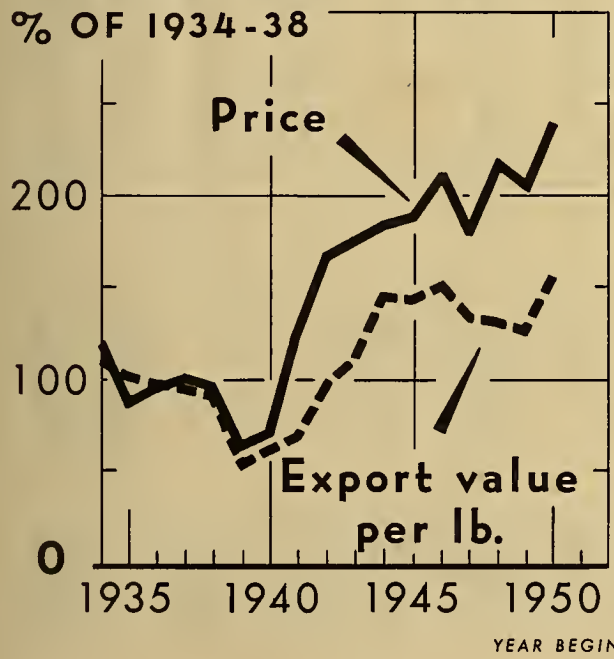
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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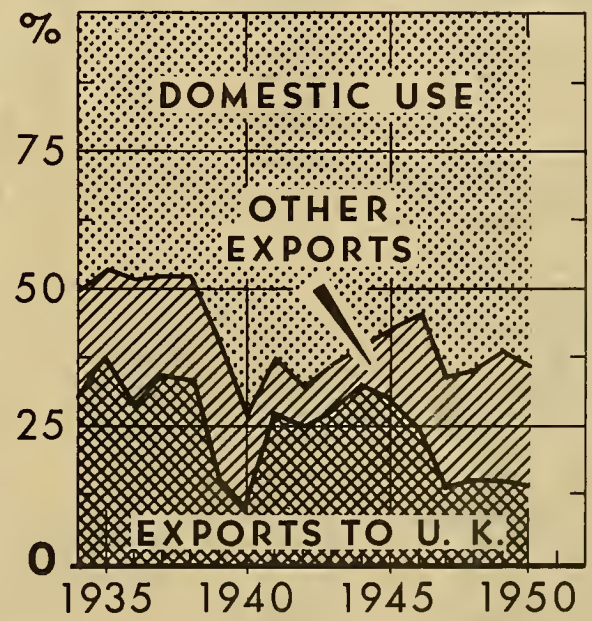
AUGUST 1951

## FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

### SEASON AV. PRICE & EXPORT VALUE



### % DISTRIBUTION OF DISAPPEARANCE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48264-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The average price paid to flue-cured growers in the last few years has been more than 100 percent above the 1934-38 average, but the average declared value per pound of flue-cured exported has been only about 35 to 55 percent above its 1934-38 average. This modified relationship between the average price for the crop as a whole and the value per pound of the export quantity seem to have been due to several factors. A considerably larger proportion has been bought for domestic consumption, and apparently

average prices paid by domestic manufacturers rose more since 1934-38 than did the average prices paid for export quantities. In recent years, the United Kingdom, a major outlet for higher priced flue-cured, has accounted for a notably smaller share of not only total disappearance but also of total flue-cured exports. The value per pound of flue-cured exported to Britain in late years showed less rise in comparison with 1934-38 than did unit value of exports to other foreign destinations.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1950				1951				Last data available as percent- age of a year earlier
		April	May	June	July	April	May	June	July	
Prices received at auctions										
Flue-cured	Cente per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d			51.6	C - 1 - o - s - e - d			51.0	99
Maryland	Cente per lb.	Closed	48.6	49.0	45.8	Closed	50.9	49.4	48.3	105
Parity prices										
Flue-cured	Cente per lb.	49.2	49.8	50.0	50.2	56.3	56.1	56.3	56.1	112
Burley	Cente per lb.	49.2	49.8	50.0	50.2	55.5	55.3	55.5	55.3	110
Maryland	Cente per lb.	54.7	55.4	55.6	55.8	60.3	60.6	60.8	60.6	109
Fire-cured	Cente per lb.	29.4	29.7	29.8	30.0	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	112
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Cente per lb.	26.4	26.7	26.8	26.9	29.7	29.6	29.7	29.6	110
Virginia sun-cured (37)	Cente per lb.	33.1	33.5	33.7	33.8	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.5	111
Index of prices paid, int., taxes, and wage rates	1910-14=100	251	254	255	256	283	282	283	282	110
Tax-paid Withdrawals										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	26	32	33	28	30	33	32	30	107
Cigars, large 1/	Million	383	425	471	401	444	479	503	422	105
Chewing and smoking	Mill. lb.	15	16	16	14	15	16	16	12	86
Snuff	Mill. lb.	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	4.0	167
Accumulated since Jan. 1										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	113	146	178	206	122	155	187	217	105
Cigars, large 1/	Million	1,676	2,101	2,573	2,973	1,793	2,272	2,775	3,197	108
Chewing and smoking	Mill. lb.	64	79	96	109	61	77	93	105	96
Snuff	Mill. lb.	13	16	20	23	14	17	20	24	104
Cigarettes, tax-free	Billion	2	2	3	3	3	4	3		100
Accumulated since Jan. 1										
Tax-free	Billion	8	11	13	16	12	16	20		154
Tax-paid plus tax-free	Billion	121	156	192	222	135	171	207		108
Stocks, beginning of quarter (farm-sales weight)										
Flue-cured	Mill. lb.	1,754			1,484	1,796			1,558	105
Burley	Mill. lb.	1,283			1,152	1,241			1,120	97
Maryland	Mill. lb.	38			53	47			52	98
Fire-cured	Mill. lb.	199			180	178			160	89
Dark air-cured	Mill. lb.	94			88	90			80	91
Cigar, filler 1/	Mill. lb.	224			218	212			226	104
Cigar, binder	Mill. lb.	156			147	163			156	106
Cigar, wrapper	Mill. lb.	22			19	24			20	105
Exports (farm-sales wt.)										
Flue-cured	Mill. lb.	39.8	34.0	14.0	19.4	24.4	17.9	19.4		139
Burley	Mill. lb.	3.6	3.2	5.9	2.3	4.4	3.1	2.1		36
Maryland	Mill. lb.	1.4	.6	.5	.3	1.6	1.3	1.3		260
Fire-cured	Mill. lb.	4.0	3.1	2.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	4.7		162
Dark air-cured	Mill. lb.	.7	.5	.4	.4	.9	.4	1.9		475
Cigar	Mill. lb.	.8	.5	1.4	.6	.9	.6	.7		50
Accumulated since begin- ning of crop year										
Flue-cured	Mill. lb.	398.2	432.2	446.2	2/ 19.4	395.7	413.6	433.0		97
Burley	Mill. lb.	18.2	21.4	27.3	29.5	19.2	22.4	24.4		89
Maryland	Mill. lb.	4.8	5.5	6.0	6.3	4.4	5.7	7.0		117
Fire-cured	Mill. lb.	15.0	18.2	21.0	25.0	23.8	29.0	33.7		160
Dark air-cured	Mill. lb.	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.2	7.1		145
Cigar	Mill. lb.	5.6	6.2	7.6	8.2	3.3	4.0	4.6		61
Personal income 3/	Bil. dol.	215	217	219	223	249	250	251		115
Index of industrial production 4/	1935-39=100	188	195	200	198	221	223	223	215	109
Percent labor force employed	Monthly	94.3	95.1	94.8	95.0	97.2	97.4	96.9	97.1	102

1/ Includes Puerto Rico. 2/ Beginning of crop year. 3/ Seasonally adjusted monthly totals at annual rate. 4/ Unadjusted.

# THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board August 24, 1951

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## SUMMARY

Supplies of the cigarette types of tobacco--flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland--for 1951-52 will exceed those for 1950-51 and are expected to be ample to meet the large requirements for domestic use and export.

This year's crop of flue-cured may be the largest on record and, with the carry-over on July 1, will provide an 8 percent larger total supply than in 1950-51. This year's Burley crop is indicated at almost 16 percent above last year's, and the probable total supply for 1951-52 is estimated at 2 1/2 percent above that for 1950-51. The total supply of Maryland for 1951-52 will probably be 8 percent larger than that for 1950-51 and a record.

The manufacture and consumption of cigarettes in the United States during the year ending June 30 were at record highs. Total cigarette output was 407 billion and tax-paid consumption was 369 billion--4 percent higher than in 1949-50. Tax-free shipments of cigarettes to overseas forces were up sharply.

The high employment and personal income in prospect for 1951-52 will favor high cigarette consumption. Cigarette consumption is likely to continue at a record or near-record level, even though some increase in prices will occur if the increased excise tax rate (equivalent to 1 cent per pack of 20) passed by the House of Representatives becomes law.

The 1950-51 output of smoking tobacco, used mostly in pipes but also in hand-rolled cigarettes, totaled about 106 million pounds--down a little from that in 1949-50.



In each of the last 2 fiscal years, United States tobacco exports were equivalent to about 30 percent of the crop. Total exports of all types of unmanufactured tobacco in the year ending June 30, 1951, were 477 million pounds (export weight) valued at 273 million dollars compared with 481 million pounds valued at 236 million dollars in 1949-50. The average declared value per pound for 1950-51 exports rose 17 percent. In large part, this reflected the record prices paid for last year's flue-cured crop.

Exports of tobacco from the United States probably will be larger in 1951-52 than in 1950-51. The United Kingdom, the leading foreign outlet, is expected to get more. Several countries have improved their dollar exchange position in the past year and may also increase their takings. For some countries, however, prices of imports have risen more than the prices received for exports. If their terms of trade continue unfavorable, they may reduce their takings of United States tobacco.

Prices of flue-cured tobacco for the 1951 season through late August averaged approximately 10 percent lower than that in the comparable period of the 1950 season. The loan level for the 1951 crop is 50.7 cents per pound, nearly 13 percent higher than that for the 1950 crop, but the season average price last year was about 22 percent above the support level. The larger volume of lower-priced grades of flue-cured this season than last will tend to favor larger exports. Average prices for the 1951 crop Burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and most cigar types are likely to be above those of last season. The support levels will be higher because the parity index (prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and wage rates) has advanced.

The total supply of fire-cured tobacco for 1951-52 is expected to be about 9 percent smaller than that for 1950-51 while the total supply of dark air-cured tobacco will be about the same. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, Green River dark air-cured, and Black Fat were substantially higher in the first 3 quarters of the current marketing year than in the same period a year earlier. The principal domestic use of fire-cured is in snuff, while dark air-cured and also Burley and some cigar binder tobacco go into chewing tobacco. Snuff manufacture totaled a little over 40 million pounds in the year ending June 30, 1951, fractionally lower than in 1949-50, but consumption in the first half of 1951 averaged slightly above that of the same period a year earlier. Output of chewing tobacco in 1950-51 was about 87  $\frac{2}{3}$  million pounds compared with 89 million a year earlier.

The 1951 crops of nearly all cigar filler and binder types were indicated as of August 1 to be lower than last year. The 1951-52 total supply of cigar filler will probably be a little larger than that for 1950-51 because of the increase in carry-over. The total supply of the cigar binder types for 1951-52 seems likely to be a little lower than that for 1950-51 since the probable rise in carry-over will not be enough to offset the decrease in production from last year. The indicated total supply of shade-grown wrapper for 1951-52 is very slightly more than last year's.

Cigar consumption in the recent fiscal year was approximately 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  billion--5 percent above that of 1949-50 and the highest since 1946-47. During the year ahead, the continued high level of personal income seems likely to hold cigar consumption at or a little higher than that of 1950-51.

## TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

Cigarette output during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, totaled 407 billion--24 billion above the preceding year and a new record. Consumption in the United States was about 369 billion--4 percent higher than the previous record of 1949-50. Approximately 38 billion went to tax-free outlets. Shipments to United States forces overseas, accounting for over one-half of the tax-free group, were about 80 percent higher than in 1949-50, but exports to foreign countries were down a little.

During the last half of 1950, United States consumption was 3 percent above the same period of a year earlier and during the first half of 1951, it averaged 5 percent higher than in the comparable period of a year ago. Cigarette consumption is likely to continue at a record or near-record level in the year ahead. The prospective high employment and personal income are favorable factors even though some increase in prices will occur if the increase in the excise tax passed by the House of Representatives becomes law. The tax bill was sent to the Senate in the latter part of June.

Leading manufacturers increased their prices of cigarettes in late July 1950 from \$7.73 to \$8.00 per thousand (less usual discounts). Deducting the excises, this increase in manufacturers' net prices amounted to between 5 and 6 percent. Through July of this year, no further change had occurred. The present excise tax included in the wholesale price is \$3.50 per thousand, and the tax bill passed by the House raises the rate to \$4.00 per thousand. If this increased rate becomes effective, retail prices of cigarettes will increase about 1 cent per package of 20 cigarettes and the excise tax will be equivalent to 8 cents per pack instead of 7 cents.<sup>1/</sup> The 7 cent rate became effective in November 1942. Prior to that, a 6 cent rate was in effect from 1926 until July 1940 and a 6 1/2 cent rate from then until November 1942.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics data for cities, the retail price of cigarettes averaged about 20 1/2 cents per package during the past year. At an increase of 1 cent, the excise rate would mean about a 5 percent increase from the present level in prices paid by consumers for cigarettes and about 9 percent more than the average prior to the Korean outbreak.

During the year ending June 30, 1951, cigarette exports to foreign countries totaled 15.6 billion compared with 16.3 billion a year earlier. In each of the 3 years prior to 1949-50, cigarette exports were around 22 and 23 billion while the prewar average was 5 billion. The takings of the Philippine Republic were sharply reduced in the past 2 years compared with those going there in the years just preceding. Cigarettes made in the United States go to more than 100 foreign countries. Among the major

<sup>1/</sup> The House bill also imposes a 1 cent per package floor stocks tax on persons holding cigarettes for sale on the effective date of the increase which is to be on the first day of the first month which begins more than 10 days after the date of enactment.



foreign destinations in 1950 were the Philippine Republic, Netherlands Antilles, Tangier, Hong Kong, Venezuela, Belgium, Panama, Switzerland, Sweden, and British Malaya. During the first half of 1951, total exports of cigarettes from the United States were about one-sixth higher than in the same period of 1950.

### Cigars

Cigar consumption during the year ending June 30, 1951, totaled about 5 3/4 billion--about 5 percent more than in the preceding year and the highest since 1946-47. In the late 1930's, consumption ranged between 5.2 and 5.6 billion and in the early years of the war, rose to around 6 billion a year. Cigars in the lower-priced brackets (4 cents or less) were fewer but in each of the other Internal Revenue price classes, they increased in 1950-51 compared with 1949-50. Cigars retailing for more than 4 cents and not over 6 cents comprised 35 percent of the total and their number increased 7 percent from 1949-50 to 1950-51. Cigars selling for more than 8 cents but not over 15 cents comprised 45 percent of the total and their number increased about 4 1/2 percent from 1949-50 to 1950-51.

During the first half of 1951, indicated tax-paid withdrawals of cigars averaged nearly 8 percent above those in the same period a year earlier. During the year ahead, the continued high level of personal income is expected to hold cigar consumption at or a little higher than that of 1950-51.

The BLS index of wholesale prices of "popular brand" cigars in June 1951 was about 4 percent higher than a year earlier but for "medium-priced" brands, there was no change.

Imports of cigars into the United States in the year ending June 1951, totaled 13 million--24 percent more than in 1949-50. About 90 percent of them came from Cuba and most of the others from the Philippine Republic. Cigars from the Philippine Republic amounting to only 1.3 million, were more than double the 1949-50 quantity but far less than the approximately 200 million for pre-World War II years. United States exports of cigars in 1950-51 totaled about 3 1/3 million compared with 2 3/4 million in 1949-50.

### Smoking Tobacco

Output of smoking tobacco during the year ending June 30, 1951, was a little over 106 million pounds compared with almost 109 million pounds in 1949-50. Since 1945-46 the yearly manufacture of smoking tobacco, mostly for pipes but some for hand-rolled cigarettes, has ranged between 106 and 109 million pounds or about 85 million pounds less than the annual output prior to World War II. When employment and incomes are at high levels, there is a tendency for some smokers to smoke more cigarettes and cigars and use less packaged smoking tobacco.

Smoking tobacco consumption in the United States dropped about 5 percent from 1949-50 to 1950-51. About 95 percent of the smoking tobacco manufactured in 1950-51 was consumed in this country while most of the remainder went overseas to United States forces or as exports to foreign countries. The 1950-51 exports of bulk smoking tobacco increased 41 percent over those for 1949-50 while exports of packaged smoking tobacco went up about 14 percent. Substantially more went to overseas forces than a year earlier.

The BLS index of wholesale prices for smoking tobacco in June 1951 was about 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Retail prices of pipe tobacco in cities, according to BLS data, went up by 3 1/2 percent. In rural areas, the price of packaged tobacco was between 6 and 7 percent higher in June 1951 than a year earlier.

### Chewing Tobacco

Output of chewing tobacco during the year ending June 30, 1951, totaled 87 2/3 million pounds--a little less than the 89 million in 1949-50. The continued downtrend was at a slower rate than the 4 percent drop between 1948-49 and 1949-50. The chewing tobacco manufacture was 46 percent plug, 45 percent scrap, 6 percent twist, and 3 percent fine-cut. The decreases in 1950-51 from 1949-50 occurred in plug and twist while small increases occurred in fine-cut and scrap chewing tobacco. During the first half of 1951, scrap chewing output was about 4 percent larger than in the same period of last year and plug chewing held about even. The output of fine-cut was up a little but twist continued lower.

All but about 2 million pounds of this country's output of chewing tobacco is consumed in the United States. Exports, consisting mainly of plug and twist, were smaller in 1950-51 than in 1949-50.

The BLS wholesale price index of chewing tobacco in June 1951 was 119.8 (1926 = 100)--the same as it has been each month since October 1946. At about that time, the wholesale prices were advanced about 8 percent.

### Snuff

Output of snuff in the year ending June 30, 1951, totaled 40.4 million pounds compared with 40.7 million in 1949-50. Exports of snuff are negligible and practically the entire output is consumed in the United States. Although snuff consumption during the last half of 1950 fell below that in the same period a year earlier, it increased during the first half of 1951 and was a little above that of the first half of 1950. Snuff consumption seems likely to continue at about the present level or perhaps a little higher in the year ahead. Use of snuff tends to be quite stable from year to year and in the last 10 fiscal years, it has ranged between 39 and 43 million pounds annually. Consumption in the late 1930's was around 38 million pounds.

The BLS wholesale index for dry, sweet snuff advanced by nearly 9 percent in late 1950; but following that, it was unchanged through June 1951. The June index was over 50 percent above that of late 1946.



## EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 2/

In each of the last 2 fiscal years, United States tobacco exports (unmanufactured plus manufactured) were equivalent to about 30 percent of the crop. During the year ending June 30, 1951, exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States totaled 477 million pounds (declared weight) compared with 481 million in 1949-50 and 451 million in 1948-49. The total value of unmanufactured tobacco exported in 1950-51 was 273 million dollars--16 percent more than in 1949-50 and 21 percent more than in 1948-49. The average declared value per pound in 1950-51 was 57 cents--17 percent above the preceding year, mostly as the result of the higher prices paid for purchases made from the 1950 crop of flue-cured.

During the recent fiscal year, flue-cured composed 79 percent of the total unmanufactured tobacco exports compared with 81 percent in 1949-50. Flue-cured exports were 3 percent smaller in 1950-51 than a year earlier. A major factor in this was the much reduced imports by the Philippine Republic compared with the unusually large quantity going there in 1949-50. On a fiscal year basis, exports of Burley, Virginia fire-cured, One Sucker dark air-cured, and cigar leaf were all less in 1950-51 than in 1949-50, but exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, Maryland, Green River dark air-cured, and Black Fat increased. Exports of stems, trimmings, and scrap were also considerably greater than the small quantity of a year earlier.

Although the United Kingdom took more United States tobacco than any other country (31 percent of the total), she took 4 percent less in 1950-51 than in 1949-50. Germany, the second ranking foreign outlet, got 8 percent more, while Netherlands, ranking third, took considerably less than in 1949-50. Other major foreign outlets that had smaller takings in 1950-51 than in 1949-50 were Ireland, Portugal, New Zealand, and the Philippine Republic. Belgium and Switzerland got more and Sweden sharply increased her takings above that of a year earlier. Australia and India also took larger amounts while the quantities going to France, Denmark, Norway, and Italy were not greatly different than a year earlier. Among the countries other than those listed in table 1, significant increases occurred in United States tobacco exports to Indonesia, Siam, and Spain.

The Economic Cooperation Administration continues to be a major factor in assisting tobacco exports to western European countries in 1950-51 as in the previous 2 years. In the recent fiscal year, authorizations for purchases of United States tobacco totaled about 135 million dollars compared with 173 million in 1949-50 and 123 million in 1948-49. The percentage distribution of the 450 million dollars authorized for tobacco in the 3 1/4 years since the beginning of the ECA program (April 1946-June 1951) is as follows: United Kingdom, 52.6; Germany, 15.2; Ireland, 8.0; France, 4.9; Netherlands, 4.8; Denmark, 4.0; Belgium-Luxembourg, 3.6; Norway, 3.5; Austria, 2.0; Italy, 1.2; and China (Formosa), .2. All tobacco authorizations by ECA have been for United States tobacco except for about 4 3/4 million dollars in the first year of operations that were approved for purchases of tobacco in Latin America and about three-fifths of a million dollars for tobacco from the Netherlands East Indies.

2/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.



Table 1.- United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco, to principal importing countries, by types, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Year beginning July			1950 as a percentage of		January-June		
	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	Average:	1950	1951
	1934-38:			1934-38:		1935-39:		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Flue-cured	318.9	388.7	377.2	118	97	102.3	123.9	117.1
Burley	11.3	36.2	33.2	294	92	5.7	17.7	13.3
Maryland	5.3	7.8	8.0	151	103	3.0	3.6	4.9
Va. fire-cured	9.5	5.5	5.0	53	91	4.8	2.7	1.9
Ky. & Tenn. "	52.6	23.5	31.9	61	136	33.1	11.8	19.7
One Sucker	.3	3.1	2.2	275	71	.4	1.0	1.2
Green River	3.1	1.0	2.4	77	240	2.2	.4	1.6
Black Fat, etc.	8.9	3.5	4.0	45	114	4.4	1.5	1.9
Cigar	1.4	9.3	7.1	507	76	.6	3.2	3.0
Perique	.1	.1	.1	100	100	.1	1/	1/
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	19.7	1.9	6.3	32	332	10.2	1.0	1.9
Total	431.6	480.6	477.4	111	99	166.8	166.8	166.5
Country of destination:								
United Kingdom	210.2	156.9	150.3	72	96	50.3	4.3	21.5
France	20.7	11.9	11.8	57	99	19.3	4.2	7.6
Belgium	14.3	25.5	27.4	192	107	5.9	12.2	11.8
Netherlands	14.5	36.4	29.7	105	82	6.2	18.6	16.2
Germany	11.8	69.2	74.8	634	108	5.1	29.5	22.5
Portugal	4.8	10.1	6.1	127	60	2.5	4.8	3.3
Denmark	4.7	11.1	11.2	238	101	1.8	7.4	3.8
Ireland	7.2	21.3	18.6	258	87	2.4	4.8	5.8
Switzerland	3.3	12.1	15.5	408	128	1.8	5.9	7.0
Norway	5.0	7.6	7.4	148	97	2.1	3.0	2.7
Sweden	8.2	5.6	14.8	180	264	3.1	3.3	4.5
Italy	.9	2.6	2.5	278	96	.6	2.3	2.2
China	49.2	.1	.2	2/	200	26.3	.1	.0
Australia	15.1	17.3	18.6	97	108	10.3	7.6	8.1
India-Pakistan	2.7	5.1	7.2	267	141	1.2	1.5	3.9
New Zealand	2.7	6.7	6.3	233	94	1.2	3.3	3.1
Philippine Rep.	1.2	26.2	5.5	456	21	.6	25.1	3.6
Other countries	50.6	54.9	69.5	137	127	26.1	28.9	38.9
Total	431.6	480.6	477.4	111	99	166.8	166.8	166.5

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Less than 1 percent not shown.

During the current fiscal year, total exports of United States tobacco are likely to be larger than in 1950-51. The larger flue-cured crop this year than last will make available a larger supply and prices will probably average a little lower than last year's record high. For some other types, the 1951 crop tobacco will probably be higher in price than last season. The United Kingdom, the biggest single foreign outlet, is expected to purchase more tobacco than in the 1950 season. The dollar exchange position of several leading countries importing United States tobacco has improved over that of a year ago. However, for some countries, the prices of imported goods have risen more than prices received for exported goods. Continuation of unfavorable terms of trade may restrict United States trade with these countries in the period ahead. Greater emphasis will be placed on the military preparedness programs of several western European countries in the year ahead, and a larger share of their imports will probably be made up of materials important to such programs. However, tobacco is an important consumption item and many governments derive a major proportion of their revenues from tobacco either in the form of taxes, import duties, or as a government monopoly. Stocks of United States tobacco in several countries abroad have declined and are low in relation to consumption. Cigarette consumption continues to gain over much of the world and the predominant share of United States tobacco exports is composed of the cigarette tobacco types.

In the calendar year 1950, exports of unmanufactured tobacco composed a little larger proportion of the total agricultural exports from the United States than in the 3 preceding years. (See table 2.) The 1950 value of total agricultural exports was about one-fifth lower than it was in 1949 while the value of tobacco held almost even.

Table 2.- Value of United States agricultural exports and unmanufactured tobacco exports with percentage distribution by principal commodities for specified averages, annual 1947-50

Agricultural commodities	Average: 1920-29	Average: 1930-39	Average: 1940-44	Average: 1945-49	1947	1948	1949	1950
	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total	2,076	785	1,320	3,286	3,912	3,473	3,578	2,876
Unmfd. tobacco	164	117	99	266	271	215	252	250
	Percentage distribution							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cotton and linters:	40.9	45.0	10.5	15.8	10.9	14.7	24.4	35.6
Wheat and flour	16.5	7.6	3.4	27.0	33.0	40.1	28.0	17.0
Unmfd. tobacco	7.9	14.9	7.5	8.3	6.9	6.2	7.0	8.7
Other grains 2/	7.3	4.3	4.7	9.7	15.0	9.3	12.9	12.2
Fruit 2/	4.7	11.1	5.8	4.5	4.6	3.7	2.9	3.9
Pork	5.1	2.6	12.6	1.8	.5	.4	.5	.5
Lard inc. neutral	5.6	3.8	6.1	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.2
Dairy products	1.5	.9	10.5	7.5	6.9	6.0	4.9	3.0
Eggs and products	.4	.1	11.9	3.5	2.6	1.3	.7	.5
Vegetables 2/	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.5	2.4	2.1
Vegetable oils	.8	.6	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.0	3.2
Other	8.2	7.4	19.6	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.3	11.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including preparations.



## World Tobacco Congress

From September 17 through the 24th, a World Tobacco Congress will be held at Amsterdam in The Netherlands. The United States will participate and official delegations of some 45 countries will attend. Samples of leaf tobacco originating in 33 countries will be exhibited. Various topics pertaining to tobacco growing, natural science, technology, and economics will be discussed. Special attention will be given to the change in the consumption of tobacco since the period just prior to World War II. The establishment of a World Institute for Tobacco will also be under consideration.

## British Tobacco Situation

British home consumption of tobacco during the year ending June 30, 1951, was approximately 217 million pounds--2 to 3 percent above each of the 2 preceding years. Tobacco from the Commonwealth countries made up 40 percent of the total compared with 36 percent in 1949-50 and 31 percent in 1948-49.

During July 1950-June 1951, the United Kingdom exported 45.4 million pounds of manufactured tobacco--about 1 million pounds less than in the preceding year. Exports of cigarettes accounted for 42.8 million pounds of the total. Major outlets for exported cigarettes are Commonwealth areas including Singapore, Malaya, Australia, Hong Kong, Gold Coast, and Nigeria. Leading non-Commonwealth outlets are Belgian Congo, Germany, Egypt, and Saudi-Arabia. Also the United Kingdom re-exported about 7 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1950-51--up sharply from the little more than 2 million pounds in 1949-50.

Stocks of tobacco in the United Kingdom at the end of May 1951 totaled about 383 million pounds--compared with 371 million a year earlier and about 338 million 2 years earlier. The decline in stocks between the end of 1950 and May 31, 1951, was 58 million pounds and in the same period a year earlier, the decline was 49 million pounds. However, British tobacco stocks at the end of 1950 were over 20 million pounds higher than at the end of 1949. Stocks of Southern Rhodesian tobacco are large while stocks of United States tobacco are low relative to consumption.

In the year ending June 30, 1951, the United Kingdom imported 302 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco--slightly less than in 1949-50. Imports of tobacco from the United States were down 10 percent and made up a little less than one-half of the total. A record quantity came into Britain from Southern Rhodesia in 1950-51 but that from India was about 10 percent less than in 1949-50. Imports from Canada were about one-third larger but those from Nyasaland were down by more than one-tenth. Britain got much less tobacco from Turkey than in each of the previous 2 years. The greatly enlarged share of tobacco furnished by the Commonwealth countries to Britain in the last 4 years compared with the 1934-38 period is indicated in table 3. The declared value per pound of unstemmed tobacco imported from the United States in 1950-51 was 56 pence; from Southern Rhodesia, 53 pence; and from Canada, 50 pence. About 85 percent of the tobacco from India came in stripped and this was valued at 43 pence per pound. The value per pound of unstemmed tobacco imported from the United States in 1950-51 was about one-third higher than in 1949-50. This increase reflects partly the record price paid for 1950 crop flue-cured in the United States

and partly the effect of devaluation of the British pound sterling in September 1949. Comparing the same periods, the per pound value of unstemmed tobacco from Southern Rhodesia and Canada went up 13 and 18 percent, respectively; and stripped tobacco from India also rose 13 percent. The United States, Southern Rhodesia, Canada, and India supply mostly flue-cured tobacco to Britain. Tobacco from Nyasaland is mostly dark-fired tobacco and its import value per pound in 1950-51 was a little lower than in 1949-50. Tobacco from Turkey also had a slightly lower value per pound in 1950-51 than a year earlier.

Table 3.- Unmanufactured tobacco imports into the United Kingdom from major sources, average 1934-38, 1947-50

Year beginning July 1 :	United States :	Southern Rhodesia :	India :	Canada :	Nyasaland :	Turkey :	Greece :	Other :	Total :
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average :									
1934-38 :	210.6	15.9	18.1	12.3	12.5	0.6	0.6	4.5	275.1
1947 :	130.7	31.9	21.8	13.1	14.1	1.2	1/	2.7	215.5
1948 :	147.5	40.0	32.5	13.0	14.6	25.4	5.6	6.0	284.6
1949 :	162.4	47.4	46.6	15.0	16.1	13.7	1.3	6.7	309.2
1950 2/ :	146.7	66.5	42.1	20.2	14.3	1.9	1.0	8.9	301.6
	Percentage change								
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average :									
1934-38 to 1950 :	-30.3	+318.2	+132.6	+64.2	+14.4	+216.7	+66.7	+97.8	+9.6
1949 to 1950 :	-9.7	+40.3	-9.7	+34.7	-11.2	-86.1	-23.1	+32.8	-2.5
	Percentage distribution								
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average :									
1934-38 :	76.6	5.8	6.6	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	100.0
1947 :	60.6	14.8	10.1	6.1	6.5	.6	---	1.3	100.0
1948 :	51.8	14.1	11.4	4.6	5.1	8.9	2.0	2.1	100.0
1949 :	52.5	15.3	15.1	4.9	5.2	4.4	.4	2.2	100.0
1950 :	48.6	22.0	14.0	6.7	4.8	.6	.3	3.0	100.0

1/ Less than 100,000 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.



## IMPORTS AND UNITED STATES STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 3/

In the year ending June 30, 1951, United States imports of tobacco for consumption totaled 94 million pounds--8 percent larger than in 1949-50 and above that of any previous fiscal year. Approximately three-fourths of the total tobacco imports was cigarette leaf which increased 11 percent from 1949-50 to 1950-51. Turkey was the source of 71 percent of the imported cigarette leaf and accounted for most of the increase. Greece was the second ranking source of imported cigarette leaf and also supplied more than a year earlier. Syria (supplying mostly smoke-cured leaf known as Latakia) and also the Soviet Union shipped more cigarette tobacco to the United States than in 1949-50 but smaller amounts came from Bulgaria and Southern Rhodesia. United States stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco on July 1, 1951, totaled 180 million pounds--one-fifth larger than a year earlier and the highest on record.

United States imports of cigar tobacco are principally from Cuba but cigar wrapper leaf is also imported from Indonesia. Both the imports of stemmed and unstemmed cigar filler were a little larger in the recent fiscal year than in 1949-50 but imports of scrap (also largely used in cigars) were a little lower. The July 1 stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States totaled 15.9 million pounds--about 4 percent lower than that on July 1, 1950. The imports of cigar wrapper in the recent fiscal year were up sharply compared with the small shipments received in 1949-50 and also in 1948-49 but they were still well below the prewar level. Cigar wrapper imports from Indonesia increased substantially in 1950-51, but stocks of Sumatra and Java tobacco in the United States on July 1 (excluding that stored in the Free Trade Zone) totaled only 443,000 pounds and were considerably smaller than a year earlier.

Since 1924 imports of cigarette leaf have risen substantially while imports of cigar tobacco have declined. (See table 5.) This is roughly in-line with the consumption trends of cigarettes and cigars, respectively, although imports of cigarette leaf have not increased as much as cigarette consumption in the United States. Annual imports of cigar wrapper are far smaller than in the latter 1920's and even the 1930's as domestic shade-grown wrapper provides a much greater share of the total wrapper requirements than in earlier periods.

The average value per pound of imported tobacco has been substantially higher in the years since World War II than in the prewar period. In the past year, some decline occurred in the average value per pound of cigarette leaf and cigar wrapper but for imported scrap, was up quite sharply. During the first half of 1951, the average declared value per pound of cigarette leaf imports was 65 1/2 cents--8 percent below the average in the first half of 1950. Cigar filler averaged \$1.31 per pound--slightly more than in the first half of 1950 and scrap averaged 63 cents--one-fifth higher than in the same months a year earlier. Cigar wrapper had an average declared value of \$4.71 per pound compared with \$5.20 per pound for imports in the first half of 1950.

3/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed equivalent basis.

Table 4.- United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Year beginning July			1950 as a percentage of		January-June		
	Average: 1949 1/1950 1/			Average: 1949		Average: 1950 1/1951 1/		
	1934-38	1949 1/	1950 1/	1934-38	1949	1935-39	1950 1/	1951 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Total imports 2/	67.2	86.8	94.0	140	108	33.8	44.7	48.7
Cigarette leaf								
Unstemmed	45.4	64.4	71.4	157	111	22.8	33.6	37.4
Turkey	19.3	46.1	50.9	264	110	9.6	24.1	26.7
Greece	19.0	9.3	10.7	56	115	9.7	4.7	5.8
Syria	.7	3.4	3.7	529	109	.4	1.7	1.7
Bulgaria	.9	1.5	.8	89	53	.6	.7	.3
U.S.S.R.	.2	1.8	2.8	3/	156	.2	1.0	1.4
So. Rhodesia	.0	1.3	.9	---	69	.0	.7	.3
Yugoslavia	.0	.3	.3	---	100	.0	.2	.2
Cigar leaf (filler)	11.2	15.4	15.7	140	102	5.3	7.3	7.5
Cuba	11.1	15.3	15.5	140	101	5.2	7.2	7.4
Stemmed	7.2	11.3	11.5	157	100	3.4	5.4	5.4
Unstemmed	3.9	4.0	4.2	108	105	1.8	1.8	2.0
Scrap	5.9	5.6	5.4	92	96	3.3	2.9	3.0
Cuba	2.9	5.4	5.3	183	98	1.5	2.7	2.9
Philippines	3.0	.2	.0	---	---	1.8	.2	.0
Cigar wrapper	2.1	.9	1.3	62	144	.9	.5	.7
Indonesia 4/	1.9	.6	1.0	53	167	.8	.3	.6
Cuba	.2	.3	.3	150	100	.1	.2	.1
Total from Cuba	14.2	21.0	21.1	149	100	6.8	10.1	10.4

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes tobacco stems, not cut, ground, or pulverized, not shown separately.

3/ Percentages of over 999 not shown.

4/ In 1934-38, tobacco imports from Netherlands.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from publications and records of the United States Department of Commerce.



Table 5.- United States imports for consumption  
of unmanufactured tobacco, 1924-51

Calendar year	Quantity (declared weight)					Value				
	Total	Ciga-	Cigar	Scrap	Cigar	Total	Ciga-	Cigar	Scrap	Cigar
	1/	rette	filler	2/	wrapper	1/	rette	filler	2/	wrapper
	1/	leaf	leaf	leaf	leaf	1/	leaf	leaf	leaf	leaf
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1924	61.7	28.8	23.6	3.3	6.0	63.8	21.9	25.9	1.0	15.0
1925	64.9	35.4	20.6	2.8	6.0	65.7	28.5	21.8	.8	14.6
1926	73.1	40.1	22.2	2.8	6.2	67.0	29.3	22.8	.8	14.1
1927	79.0	44.2	23.7	3.3	6.3	64.8	29.1	21.1	.7	13.9
1928	81.3	45.0	22.3	5.9	6.1	59.3	25.2	19.9	1.1	13.0
1929	82.1	46.0	21.8	6.1	5.9	57.2	25.9	13.7	1.1	11.5
1930	80.3	45.2	18.6	6.7	7.3	54.1	25.4	15.3	1.1	12.3
1931	72.9	43.2	15.6	7.0	4.2	42.1	22.8	11.6	1.3	6.4
1932	58.0	36.2	11.3	6.4	2.0	27.3	15.8	7.6	1.1	2.7
1933	53.2	33.4	11.3	4.1	2.2	24.6	13.4	6.8	.7	3.5
1934	57.8	38.4	11.2	4.1	2.1	25.1	13.3	6.6	.8	4.3
1935	63.3	39.5	13.4	6.4	1.9	25.8	12.1	8.1	1.3	4.2
1936	67.5	46.5	11.1	4.8	3.0	29.9	15.3	6.9	1.0	6.6
1937	71.7	48.0	11.1	7.9	1.7	31.9	20.0	7.2	1.3	3.3
1938	71.4	48.5	9.6	7.5	1.7	36.0	24.7	6.5	1.3	3.5
1939	82.4	49.6	10.4	16.9	2.2	36.9	24.3	6.6	2.2	3.7
1940	76.1	51.0	12.0	9.2	2.2	36.7	24.1	7.6	1.5	3.4
1941	75.7	51.4	12.6	8.7	2.5	37.9	24.6	8.0	1.5	3.8
1942	70.5	49.1	13.8	4.6	2.8	37.0	21.8	9.1	1.3	4.8
1943	72.1	46.0	17.5	5.3	2.6	41.9	22.8	12.9	1.6	4.6
1944	72.7	44.6	20.4	5.4	2.1	60.3	34.0	19.5	2.7	4.2
1945	76.0	50.3	18.7	5.1	1.6	75.4	43.7	24.4	3.5	3.8
1946	82.1	55.1	19.5	5.8	1.2	85.9	50.0	28.1	3.9	3.8
1947 3/	90.4	58.8	21.9	7.7	1.4	90.7	52.2	29.3	5.0	4.3
1948 3/	84.3	64.1	14.9	3.8	1.1	77.6	51.4	20.0	2.2	4.0
1949 3/	87.9	64.1	15.7	5.4	.8	73.2	46.5	20.0	2.9	3.8
1950 3/	90.0	67.6	15.4	5.3	1.1	76.4	47.7	20.3	3.0	5.4
Jan.-										
June										
1950 3/	44.7	33.6	7.3	2.9	.5	37.3	23.9	9.3	1.5	2.6
1951 3/	48.7	37.4	7.5	3.0	.7	39.5	24.5	9.8	1.9	3.3

1/ Totals include stems.

2/ Substantial quantities used as cigar filler.

3/ Preliminary.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from publications and records of  
the United States Department of Commerce.

## FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

Production and  
Carry-over

The 1951 flue-cured acreage is indicated at 1,098,300--nearly 15 percent above the 1950 harvested acreage. This reflects the increases in acreage allotments over last year. Production, according to August 1 indications, will be about 1,399 million pounds--11 percent above that of 1950 and the largest crop ever produced. The production increases may run about 3 percent in type 11 (Old Belt), 12 percent in type 12 (Eastern North Carolina), 14 percent in type 13 (South Carolina and Border North Carolina), and 31 percent in type 14 (Georgia-Florida). The sharp rise in type 14 production is partly due to the fact that last year's yields per acre of type 14 were the lowest since 1946 while this year's average yield probably will be the second highest on record. In all belts except the Old Belt, this year's outturn seems likely to be above that of any previous year.

As of late July, the number of hired farm workers in the South Atlantic States was very slightly above a year earlier but the number of family workers was down about 4 percent. The July 1 index of farm wage rates in the major flue-cured producing States, except Georgia, rose from 9 to 13 percent above a year ago and in Georgia, were about 20 percent higher than on July 1, 1950.

Carry-over of flue-cured tobacco on July 1 (the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year) was 1,558 million pounds--about 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Carry-over plus this year's crop adds to a record supply of 2,957 million pounds for the current year--nearly 8 percent larger than total supplies for 1950-51.

Domestic Use  
and Exports

Total disappearance of flue-cured during 1950-51 was 1,184 million pounds--1.4 percent above that in 1949-50. Domestic use at 751 million pounds was up about 4 percent and was the largest in history, but exports at about 433 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 3 percent lower than in 1949-50. The record cigarette manufacture accounted for the increased domestic disappearance.

Flue-cured exports accounts for 36  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent of total disappearance in 1950-51 compared with 38 percent in 1949-50 and 35 percent in 1948-49. As usual, more went to Britain than to any other single country. Shipments to Britain, although accounting for 39 percent of the total, were down 4 percent from those in 1949-50. Germany, the second ranking foreign outlet, got about 16 percent of total United States exports of flue-cured and 1950-51 takings were 12 percent larger than in 1949-50. The next ranking European outlets were the Netherlands, Ireland, and Belgium--all of which took less than a year earlier. Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland each took more in 1950-51 than in 1949-50 but less went to Norway and Portugal.



In the Pacific and Far East area, Australia (fourth ranking export outlet for flue-cured in 1950-51), India, Indonesia, and Siam increased their takings over 1949-50 but less went to New Zealand, Hong Kong, French Indochina, and the Philippine Republic. The quantity going to the Philippine Republic in 1950-51 was only about one-sixth as much as the unusually large shipments of a year earlier.

Egypt usually takes a significant quantity of flue-cured tobacco but got much less in 1950-51 than in 1949-50 and also less went to Palestine.

During the 1950-51 fiscal year, the ECA issued purchase authorizations for United States flue-cured tobacco which totaled about 115 million dollars for around 220 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent). Part of this will be shipped during 1951-52 inasmuch as shipments lag behind authorizations. The 1950-51 dollar authorizations for flue-cured were about one-fifth smaller than in 1949-50. Authorizations for flue-cured accounted for about four-fifths of total tobacco authorizations issued by ECA in 1950-51. The United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, and Norway were the 5 leading recipients of grants for purchases of flue-cured.

Table 6.- Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-51

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Pro-	Stocks	Supply	Disappearance 1/		Average	
	duction	July 1		Total	Domestic	Exports	price per
					2/	2/	pound
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Cents
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Av. 1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1939	1,171	946	2,117	707	417	290	14.9
1940	760	1,410	2,170	577	421	156	16.4
1941	650	1,593	2,243	783	492	291	28.1
1942	812	1,460	2,272	893	604	289	38.4
1943	790	1,379	2,169	980	625	355	40.2
1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	1,150	696	454	42.4
1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	1,152	665	487	43.6
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	1,212	660	552	48.3
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	1,054	695	359	41.2
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	1,102	715	387	49.6
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	1,168	722	446	47.2
1950 2/	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,184	751	433	54.7
1951 2/	1,399	1,558	2,957				

1/ Year beginning July 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

During 1951-52, the total disappearance of flue-cured is expected to exceed that of the past year. Cigarette manufacture may top that of 1950-51, which will keep domestic requirements for flue-cured at a high level. Exports will be larger in 1951-52 than in 1950-51 as foreign countries are expected to rebuild stocks that have become quite low in relation to consumption.

### 1951 Prices

Auctions for the 1951 flue-cured crop began July 19 in the Georgia-Florida markets. Approximately 190 million pounds (including resales) were sold on the type 14 markets through August 24. Prices averaged 46.2 cents per pound in comparison with 48.1 cents for the total volume (including resales) of 142 million pounds in the Georgia-Florida Belt last season.

Some auction markets for type 13, South Carolina and Border North Carolina, opened July 30 and the others on August 2. Prices for gross sales of 111 million pounds through August 24 averaged 52.0 cents per pound or 8 percent lower than the average for approximately the same volume of last season. The type 13 average for gross sales during the whole season last year was a record 55.4 cents per pound. The quality of type 13 has been lower than last season, and the larger proportion in the lower grades has pulled down the general price average.

Auction markets for type 12, Eastern North Carolina, opened August 21 and prices for sales during the first week averaged 51.1 cents per pound--10 percent lower than in the corresponding period last season. Auction markets for type 11(b), the Middle Belt begin on September 4; and for type 11(a), the Old Belt, on September 17.

A fairly strong demand for the large 1951 crop is expected to continue throughout the selling season although average prices for all flue-cured combined will probably not average as high as the record 54.7 cents per pound for the 1950 crop. However, farmers' cash receipts for the 1951 crop will top last year's record because the crop is larger.

The price support level for the 1951 crop is 50.7 cents per pound compared with the 45.0 cent support level for last year's crop. The loan rates are established by grades; and for untied tobacco, the loan rate is 5 cents per pound below the rate for tied tobacco of the same grade. Tobacco marketed in Georgia-Florida is usually in untied form while in all other belts, it goes to auctions tied. The rise in the parity index (prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and wage rates) between June 1950 and June 1951 is the principal reason for the higher support level this year. The June 1951 parity for flue-cured was 56.3 cents and the support level computed at 90 percent of parity is mandatory.

Quantities of flue-cured placed under loan by farmers for the season through late August approximated 26 million pounds or about 10 percent of total deliveries. This is a larger proportion than in the same period last season when only about 4 percent went under loan. For the entire 1950 season, about 6 percent of the crop went under loan. In the last 5 seasons, 1946-50, a total of 586 million pounds was received under Government loan and on July 31, there remained about 84 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent) in Government loan stocks. Most of this was 1950 crop tobacco.



No ceilings have been imposed upon producer prices of flue-cured tobacco. Ceilings cannot be imposed at less than the parity level, and prices thus far have averaged less than parity. The size of the 1951 crop is expected to prevent strong upward pressures on prices. However, tobacco products are covered by the General Ceiling Price Regulation and the Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation.

### BURLEY, TYPE 31

#### Production and Carry-Over

Burley acreage, this year, is indicated at 463,500--about 13 percent more than in 1950. Increases in leading Burley States--Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana--ranged between 10 and 14 percent. The larger acreage reflects the increases in allotments compared with last year's. The 1951 crop, according to August 1 indications, will be about 576 million pounds--nearly 16 percent larger than last year's and the fifth largest on record. Average yields per acre may turn out to be the third highest on record. The Kentucky crop, which accounts for about two-thirds of the total, was indicated at about 19 percent above the 1950 harvestings.

The carry-over of Burley on October 1 is estimated at 954 million pounds--about 4 percent lower than on October 1, 1950. This carry-over plus the new crop will provide a total supply of approximately 1,530 million pounds for 1951-52 compared with 1,494 million for 1950-51. The prospective 1951-52 supply exceeds that for any previous year except 1949-50 but is not excessive considering the upward trend in the use of Burley in the past several years.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

In the year ending September 30, the total disappearance seems likely to be about 540 million pounds--slightly larger than in 1949-50. More than nine-tenths of the total Burley disappearance is accounted for by domestic use which is estimated at about 500 million pounds--a little higher than in 1949-50. The greatest proportion goes into cigarettes which had a record output in 1950-51 but Burley is also important in the production of smoking and chewing tobacco. During the first two-thirds of the current marketing year, the output of smoking tobacco was down about 3 percent, but the manufacture of plug was about even with that in the corresponding period of 1949-50.

Exports of Burley during the year ending September 30 will probably be around 40 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--quite close to the 1949-50 level. In the first 9 months of the 1950-51 marketing year, Burley exports totaled between 24 and 25 million pounds--moderately less than in the same period of 1949-50. Smaller quantities were shipped to Germany, Belgium, Portugal and Netherlands--the 4 leading foreign outlets during the 1949-50 marketing year. A particularly sharp decline occurred in shipments to the Netherlands. However, larger shipments went to Sweden, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Egypt, Mexico, and Argentina in October 1950-June 1951 than in the same months a year earlier. Quantities going to Denmark and Britain were smaller than in the same period of the preceding year, but Spain got about one-half million pounds in contrast to only negligible amounts in the previous year.

Table 7.- Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-51

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Pro-	Stocks	Supply	Disappearance			Average price per pound
	duction	Oct. 1		Total	Domestic	Exports	
	1			2/	2/	2/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Av. 1934-38	287	701	983	314	302	12	22.2
1939	395	684	1,079	317	305	12	17.3
1940	377	762	1,139	341	335	6	16.2
1941	337	798	1,135	380	374	6	29.2
1942	344	755	1,090	413	407	6	41.8
1943	392	686	1,078	427	418	9	45.6
1944	591	651	1,242	483	474	9	44.0
1945	577	759	1,336	483	448	35	39.4
1946	614	853	1,467	526	476	50	39.7
1947	485	941	1,426	524	496	28	48.5
1948	603	902	1,505	531	489	42	46.0
1949	560	974	1,534	538	497	41	45.2
1950 2/	498	996	1,494	3/540	3/500	3/40	48.9
1951 2/	576	3/954	3/1,530				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

During the 1950-51 fiscal year, ECA issued authorizations for Burley totaling more than 6 million dollars for roughly 16 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent). The 1950-51 dollar authorizations were about one-fourth less than in 1949-50. Germany, Austria, Belgium, Norway, and France were the leading recipients of grants for purchases of Burley. A substantial authorization for Burley was approved for Germany near the end of the fiscal year and shipments will be made during the second half of 1951.

In 1951-52 total disappearance of Burley seems likely to exceed that of 1950-51. The strong consumer demand in this country for cigarettes will probably mean a record output of this product, which is the major outlet for Burley. Sharp changes in smoking and chewing tobacco output are not probable. The export prospects are favorable since Burley is required in American-type cigarettes, which have become increasingly popular abroad.

#### 1950 Price Support to be Above Last Season's Price

A fairly strong demand for Burley seems likely during the 1951 marketing season. The Burley auctions usually begin around early December. The price support level will be above the season average price received by growers for their 1950 crop. The 1950 crop average was 48.9 cents per pound-- 8 percent above the 1949 level and slightly above the previous



record high of 48.5 cents in 1947. The announced minimum support level for the 1951 crop is 49.4 cents per pound. The actual support will be the higher of either the announced minimum or the level computed on the basis of 90 percent of the September parity. If the parity index (prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and wage rates) is higher in September than in March (basis for computing the minimum) and thus raises the Burley parity price, the actual 1951 supports will be above the announced minimum. The price support for Burley is calculated at 90 percent of parity. In March, Burley parity was 54.9 cents per pound and in July, it was 55.3 cents per pound.

During the last 5 marketing seasons, a total of about 366 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of Burley was placed under Government loan by growers. On July 31, there were about 83 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent) remaining in Government loan stocks. In the 1950 season, growers placed 44 million--about 9 percent of the crop--under loan.

#### MARYLAND, TYPE 32

##### Production and Carry-over

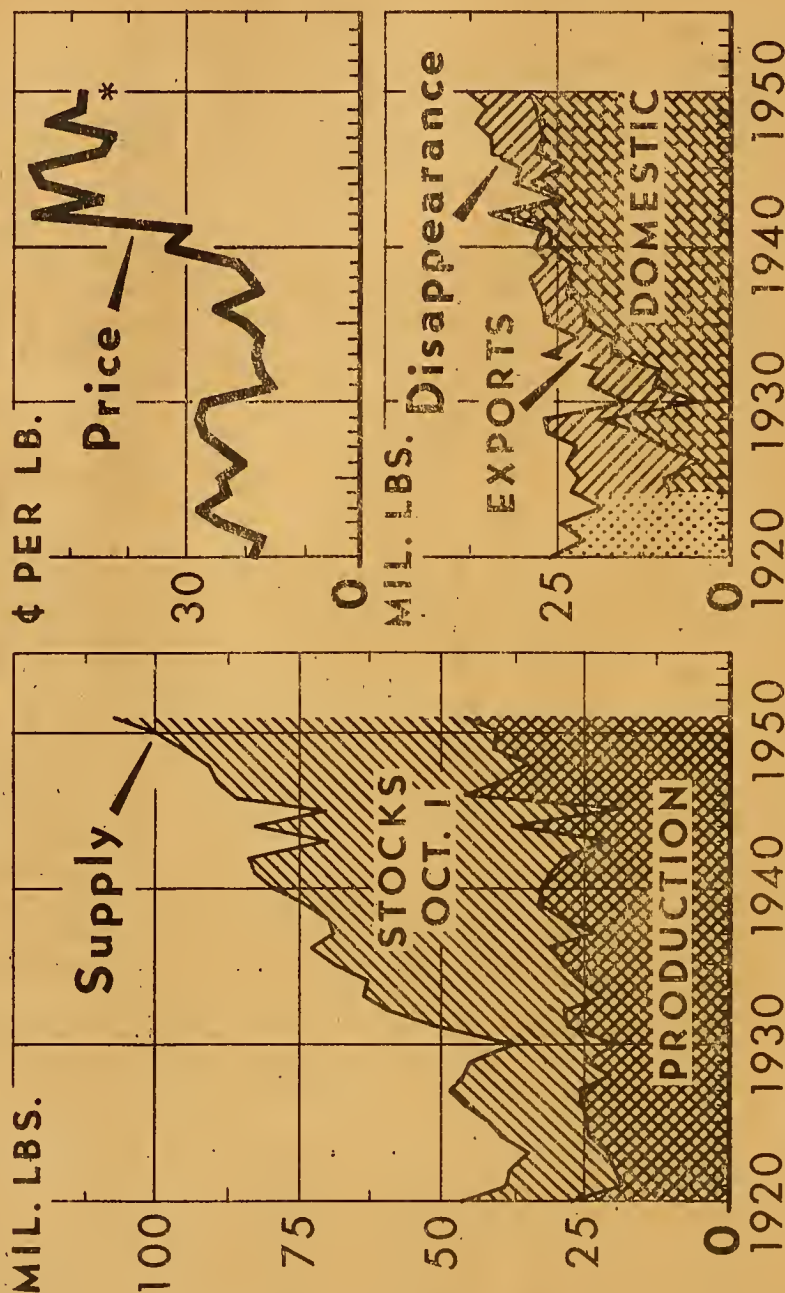
The 1951 acreage indication for Maryland tobacco is 51,000--2 percent higher than in 1950 and above that for any previous year. Acreage allotments are not in effect. The August 1 indication for production was 45.9 million pounds--nearly 15 percent more than the 1950 harvestings and probably the second largest crop in history. The 1946 crop was 46 1/4 million pounds.

Table 8.- Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-51  
(Farm-sales weight)

Year	: Pro- : duction :	: Stocks : Oct. 1 :	: Supply :	Disappearance 1/			: Average : price per : pound
				: Total	: Domestic	: Exports	
				: Million	: Million	: Million	
	: Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Cents
	: pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Av. 1934-38	: 27.5	41.3	68.8	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7
1939	: 32.8	41.4	74.2	26.5	22.6	3.9	21.1
1940	: 32.6	47.7	80.3	28.5	25.9	2.6	33.0
1941	: 31.2	51.8	83.0	27.2	26.1	11.1	30.1
1942	: 28.1	55.8	83.9	34.4	32.2	2.2	56.5
1943	: 20.8	49.5	70.3	25.1	23.8	1.3	45.3
1944	: 38.2	45.2	83.4	31.2	28.8	2.4	55.5
1945	: 18.4	52.2	70.6	30.3	24.2	6.1	57.0
1946	: 46.2	40.3	86.5	34.0	23.3	5.7	44.5
1947	: 37.8	52.5	90.3	34.3	27.0	7.3	42.8
1948	: 35.0	56.0	91.0	37.0	27.7	9.3	54.4
1949	: 41.2	54.0	95.2	35.4	28.0	7.4	48.3
1950 2/	: 40.0	50.3	99.3	3/38.0	3/29.0	3/9.0	4/47.8
1951 2/	: 45.9	3/62.0	3/108.0				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Preliminary estimate. 4/ Auction market average.

# MARYLAND TOBACCO



\* AUCTION MARKET AVERAGE

○ YEAR BEGINNING OCT. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48263-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1951-52 supply of Maryland tobacco will be above that for any previous year. The size of the 1951 crop is indicated as the second largest on record, and it is estimated that stocks as of October 1 will be at a record high. Beginning with the 1942 crop, prices received by growers have been well above those of the interwar period. Price support operations were carried out in connection with the 1948, 1949, and 1950 crops. Price support cannot be made available on the 1951 crop because a marketing quota for the crop was disapproved by growers.

During the marketing year 1950-51, total disappearance is estimated at 5 to 10 percent above 1949-50 and higher than any previous year. Following the early 1930's, Maryland tobacco has gone mostly into domestic cigarettes and exports declined as the major outlet. Cigarette production is likely to continue at a high level in the year ahead. The 1950-51 exports of Maryland are expected to top those of 1949-50 and the 1951-52 prospects are favorable.



Carry-over of Maryland tobacco on October 1, 1951 (beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year), is estimated at about 62 million pounds-- 4 percent higher than a year earlier and above any previous October level. The carry-over plus the 1951 crop will raise total supplies for 1951-52 to approximately 103 million pounds compared with the previous high of 100 million pounds for the current marketing year.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of Maryland tobacco in the year ending September 30 is estimated at 38 million pounds--7 percent above that of a year earlier. The major outlet is cigarettes, which are being manufactured at a record rate in 1950-51. Exports to foreign countries in the year ending September 30, 1951, seem likely to be around 9 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about one-fifth larger than those of a year earlier.

During the 9 months ending with June 1951, Maryland tobacco exports at nearly 7 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were around 15 percent above those in the same period of 1949-50. Shipments to Switzerland, the principal foreign destination, were larger than in the same period a year earlier. Also more went to France, Germany, French Morocco, Belgium, and Denmark but less to the Netherlands, Britain, and the Philippines. About 2 million pounds (farm-sales weight) is expected to be shipped to France by late fall and this is much more than in 1949-50.

During the 1950-51 fiscal year, ECA issued authorizations for Maryland tobacco which totaled about 1.4 million dollars for roughly 4 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent). The 1950-51 dollar authorization for Maryland tobacco was more than twice as large as in 1949-50. About four-fifths of the total 1950-51 grant for Maryland tobacco went to France and French North Africa and the remaining ECA purchase approvals for this type were issued to Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and Denmark. In early July, an additional \$167,000 for Maryland tobacco was issued to France.

In 1951-52 the total disappearance of Maryland tobacco seems likely to be about as large or slightly larger than the 37 million pounds estimated for 1950-51.

#### 1950 Crop Prices

Auction markets for the 1950 crop began on May 8 of this year and closed on August 17. The quantity auctioned totaled 34.7 million pounds and averaged 47.8 cents per pound. The larger percentage of lower quality offerings this season than the last season tended to hold down the general average price although prices of most grades were higher. The volume of tobacco auctioned last year totaled 36 million pounds and averaged 47  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. Some Maryland tobacco is also marketed at the Baltimore hogshead market and this year's deliveries totaled 3.4 million pounds through mid-August.

Price support loans on the 1950 crop were available to original producers selling on the auction markets. The loan level was 48.6 cents per pound--computed at 86 percent of the September 1950 parity price for Maryland. The 1950 crop price support level was 16 percent higher than for the previous crop principally because of the revision in the parity formula provided by the 1949 agricultural legislation.

Growers placed about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds under Government loan--almost 16 percent of the auction receipts and around 14 percent of the entire crop. This is the third season of price support operations in Maryland and the proportion going under Government loan was considerably larger than in the 2 previous years. About 2.6 and 3.0 million pounds from the 1949 and 1948 crops, respectively went into Government loans and about 3.2 million of this remained as of July 31 of this year.

Growers of Maryland tobacco will not receive price support on their 1951 crop since the law provides that no price support can be made available on the crop when a marketing quota has been disapproved. In the referendum of growers last fall, more than three-fifths of those voting were opposed to a quota on the 1951 crop.

The applicable legislation requires the proclamation, this fall, of a quota on the 1952 crop, and growers will vote as to whether the quota should go into effect. Two-thirds of the growers voting must approve before a quota can become effective. When quotas are in effect, price support at 90 percent of parity is mandatory.

#### FIRE-CURED, TYPES 21-23

##### Production and Carry-over

The indicated acreage of fire-cured is 51,500--down  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent from last year's harvested acreage and the lowest on record. The acreage of type 23 (Paducah-Mayfield belt) is down about 11 percent from the harvested acreage in 1950 while acreage of type 22 (Hopkinsville-Clarksville belt) held about even. The Virginia type 21 acreage may be up about 2 percent over last year's harvested acreage.

The August 1 prospects for total fire-cured were for about a 61 million pound crop--6 percent larger than the 1950 crop. Despite the smaller type 23 acreage the crop this year may exceed last year's, which was reduced by the low average yields. Also higher average yields this year may raise the type 22 crop about 7 percent above last year's. The Virginia type 21 crop was indicated to be practically the same size as last year's.

The carry-over of fire-cured on October 1 is estimated at 142 million pounds--down 14 percent from a year earlier and the lowest in 5 years. A sharp decline has occurred in stocks of type 23 fire-cured since last year. The 1951-52 total supply of fire-cured--carry-over plus this year's crop--will be near 203 million pounds--about 9 percent smaller than in 1950-51.



# Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of fire-cured in the year ending September 30, 1951, may reach close to 80 million-pounds-nearly one-fourth larger than the preceding year's relatively low 65 million pounds. Domestic use is estimated at 36 million pounds-a little larger than last year's. In the first three-quarters of the marketing year, snuff manufacture, the major domestic outlet for fire-cured, ran almost the same as in the same period of 1949-50.

The major factor in the rise of total disappearance in 1950-51 was the substantial increase in exports. For the year ending September 30, 1951, total fire-cured exports may approximate 44 million pounds (farm-sales weight) or around 50 percent more than in 1949-50 when they dropped to the lowest level since 1943-44. During the first three-quarters of the 1950-51 marketing year, among the leading importers of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were France, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, and the United Kingdom-all of which took considerably larger quantities than during the entire 1949-50 marketing year. Netherlands, also a major outlet, Ireland, and the Gold Coast got more in October 1950-June 1951 than in the same months a year earlier but Portugal, Germany, Italy, Norway, Egypt, French Morocco, and Tunisia got less. Shipments to Denmark held even. In June, the first substantial shipment of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured to Spain since 1939 was reported.

Table 9.- Fire-cured tobacco, types 21-24: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average, 1934-38, annual 1939-51

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	: Production :	: Stocks :	: Supply :	Disappearance 1/		: Average	
				Total	Domestic	Exports	price per
		Oct. 1		2/	2/	2/	pound
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Cents
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Av. 1934-38:	110.2	194.2	304.4	123.0	53.2	69.8	10.2
1939	99.4	136.2	235.6	94.0	55.1	38.9	10.6
1940	106.5	141.6	248.1	64.2	45.6	18.6	9.5
1941	69.7	183.9	253.6	69.0	51.5	17.5	14.1
1942	71.5	184.6	256.1	76.3	60.7	15.6	17.1
1943	64.9	179.8	244.7	71.2	54.5	16.7	23.4
1944	66.1	173.5	239.6	107.8	43.9	63.9	24.5
1945	58.3	131.8	190.1	85.2	37.6	47.6	31.5
1946	108.9	104.9	213.8	70.4	36.0	34.4	26.0
1947	85.8	143.4	229.2	66.6	36.3	30.3	29.5
1948	73.2	162.6	235.8	78.6	35.4	43.2	31.9
1949	72.1	157.2	229.3	64.6	35.3	29.3	29.8
1950 2/	57.5	164.7	222.2 3/	80.0 3/	36.0 3/	44.0	31.1
1951 2/	60.6 3/	142.0 3/	203.0				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

The exports of Virginia fire-cured in October 1950-June 1951 were below those of the same months of a year earlier and made up only about one-eighth of the total fire-cured exports. Although Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and New Zealand took more, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and Australia took considerably less.

During the 1950-51 fiscal year, ECA issued authorizations for fire-cured which totaled nearly 9 3/4 million dollars for roughly, 27 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent). The 1950-51 dollar authorizations were about 13 percent larger than in 1949-50. France and her overseas territories accounted for about two-fifths of the total purchase authorizations for fire-cured tobacco. Other major recipients were the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Norway, and Italy with smaller amounts going to Belgium, Germany, Denmark, and Austria.

#### 1951 Price Support to be Higher

The price support for fire-cured tobacco is fixed at 75 percent of the Burley loan level and will be higher for the 1951 crop than for the 1950 crop. The announced 1951 minimum support level for fire-cured is 37.0 cents per pound compared with last season's support of 34.3 cents per pound. The actual 1951 support level will be higher of either the announced minimum or the level computed on the basis of 75 percent of the support level for Burley at the beginning of the October 1951-September 1952 marketing year. The Burley support is computed at 90 percent of its parity. As of July, the Burley parity was slightly higher than it was in March, the month used as the basis for computing the minimum supports.

In the 1950 marketing season the substantial proportion of low quality Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco held down the general average price received by growers even though most prices for individual grades were higher than a year earlier. Eastern District fire-cured averaged 30.9 cents per pound--three-tenths of a cent higher than a year earlier while Western District fire-cured averaged 26.1 cents per pound compared with 25.1 cents for the preceding year's crop. The Virginia fire-cured at 36.3 cents per pound averaged considerably higher than the Kentucky-Tennessee. It was 9 percent above the previous season's average and a new record high.

During the 1950 marketing season, less fire-cured tobacco was placed under Government loan than in any of the previous 4 years. It totaled about 12.5 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--a little over one-fifth of the relatively small total crop. In the past 5 marketing seasons, growers placed a total of 130 million pounds under Government loan; and on July 1, 1951, there remained about 54 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent) in Government loan stocks.



## DARK AIR-CURED, TYPES 35-37

Production and  
Carry-Over

The indicated acreage of types 35-37 combined is 28,400--1 percent lower than last year's harvested acreage and the smallest on record. One Sucker (type 35) was a little higher in Kentucky and a little lower in Tennessee than last year's harvested acreage while Green River (type 36) was down about 7 or 8 percent. The Virginia sun-cured (type 37) indicated acreage was up about 9 percent. The acreage allotments totaled about the same as last year's. Last year the yields per acre of One Sucker were the smallest in 10 years and of Green River, the smallest in 5 years. Considerably better yields than last year were indicated for these types as of August 1, and production of dark air-cured tobacco was expected to total nearly 33 million pounds--14 percent larger. The One Sucker crop was indicated at nearly one-fifth above last year's and the Green River and Virginia sun-cured may be up 5 or 6 percent.

Table 10.- Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-51

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Domestic	Exports	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Av. 1934-38:	35.5	62.8	98.3	39.0	27.0	12.0	9.4
1939	44.2	56.1	100.3	34.7	27.3	7.4	7.3
1940	42.5	65.6	108.1	33.7	29.0	4.7	7.7
1941	31.5	74.4	105.9	41.9	38.9	3.0	12.0
1942	35.2	64.0	99.2	33.9	29.8	4.1	15.2
1943	30.0	65.3	95.3	37.6	34.4	3.2	27.2
1944	44.9	57.7	102.6	42.2	35.9	6.3	23.3
1945	43.6	60.4	104.0	43.6	30.5	13.1	25.2
1946	49.6	60.4	110.0	37.3	29.7	7.6	22.5
1947	37.2	72.7	109.9	32.7	26.3	6.4	25.8
1948	34.8	77.2	112.0	37.9	23.1	14.8	28.7
1949	35.9	74.1	110.0	30.2	24.0	6.2	28.2
1950 2/	28.6	79.8	108.4	3/33.0	3/24.0	3/9.0	24.6
1951 2/	32.6	3/75.0	3/108.0				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

Carry-over of dark air-cured tobacco on October 1 (beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year) is estimated at about 75 million pounds-- 6 percent lower than a year earlier when October stocks were the highest since 1932. The total supply for 1951-52, adding carry-over and the prospective 1951 crop, is about 108 million pounds or practically the same as the 1950-51 supply. The increase in the size of this year's crop just about offsets the decrease in the carry-over.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ending September 30, 1951, the total disappearance of dark air-cured is expected to approximate 33 or 34 million pounds-- roughly 10 percent more than in the preceding year. The domestic use (mostly in chewing tobacco) will probably be 24 or 25 million pounds and exports will account for around 9 million pounds (farm-sales weight). Most of the increase above last year's disappearance is due to the increase in exports since 1949-50, when they were only a little over 6 million pounds.

Exports of dark air-cured tobacco are partly as leaf and partly as Black Fat--a semi-processed form. In the first 9 months of the marketing year, exports of Green River and Black Fat were up quite sharply over those in the same period of 1949-50 and exports of One Sucker increased a little. Nigeria, the principal export outlet for One Sucker, took practically the same as in the corresponding period of 1949-50 but Belgium and Netherlands each took a larger quantity. The United Kingdom got substantially more Green River tobacco than a year earlier and a relatively large shipment went to Spain in June of this year. Liberia got more but Belgian takings of this type were smaller. Larger shipments of Black Fat went to Nigeria, Gold Coast, French West and Equatorial Africa and Western Portuguese Africa in October 1950-June 1951 than in the same period a year earlier but less to Cameroon.

During the 1950-51 fiscal year, ECA issued authorizations for dark air-cured tobacco which totaled nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars for roughly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent). The dollar authorizations in the preceding fiscal year (1949-50) were about \$950,000. About three-fifths of the 1950-51 authorizations was to the United Kingdom's overseas territories, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast. Other recipients of ECA purchase approvals were France and her overseas territories, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.

#### 1951 Price Support to be Higher

The price support for dark air-cured tobacco is fixed at  $66\frac{2}{3}$  percent of the Burley loan level and will be higher for the 1951 crop than for the 1950 crop. The announced 1951 minimum support level for dark air-cured is 32.9 cents per pound compared with last season's support of 30.5 cents per pound. The actual 1951 support will be the higher of either the announced minimum or the level computed on the basis of  $66\frac{2}{3}$  percent of



the support level for Burley at the beginning of the October 1951-September 1952 marketing year. The Burley support is computed at 90 percent of its parity. As of July, the Burley parity was slightly higher than it was in March, the month used as the basis for computing the minimum supports.

In the 1950 marketing season, the general price averages of One Sucker and Green River were lowered by the large proportions of inferior quality tobacco resulting from the adverse weather conditions. The 1950 averages of One Sucker and Green River were 23.6 and 22.6 cents per pound--down 15 and 19 percent, respectively, from those in the previous season. The 1950 season average price for Virginia sun-cured was 33.9 cents per pound--2  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents higher than in the 1949 season and the second highest on record.

In the 1950 season, a little over 4 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of dark air-cured tobacco was placed under Government loan. About 18 percent of the 1950 One Sucker crop and 14 percent of the 1950 Green River crop went into loan but very little of Virginia sun-cured. In the past 5 seasons, a total of 47 million pounds of dark air-cured tobacco were placed under Government loan; and on July 1, 1951, there remained about 28 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent) in Government loan stocks.

#### CIGAR, TYPES 41-62

##### 1951-52 Supplies

Filler: The 1951 indicated acreage for Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) is 36,800--nearly 6 percent less than last year's harvested acreage, while the Ohio filler (types 42-44), indicated acreage is 5,800--down more than one-fourth from the 1950 harvested acreage. The Pennsylvania filler crop is expected to be close to 58 million pounds and the Ohio filler may total about 8.7 million pounds--approximately 4 and 17 percent lower, respectively, than the 1950 harvestings. The 1951 indicated yield per acre for the Ohio filler types is up about 11 percent from last season's.

The carry-over of Pennsylvania and Ohio filler combined on October 1, 1951, is estimated at about 155 million pounds--8 percent above last October and the highest since the early 1940's. The 1951-52 total supply--carry-over plus production--is expected to be around 222 million pounds compared with 215 million in 1950-51 and will be larger than for any year since 1941-42.

Puerto Rican tobacco (type 46) also is a cigar filler type which is planted in the fall and harvested in the early months of the next year. The crop planted last fall and harvested early this year was about 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--down a little from the previous year. Stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco in the United States on July 1 totaled a little under 22 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--18 percent lower than on July 1, 1950. Stocks on the Island were about 35 million pounds or 9 percent more than a year earlier. Shipments of tobacco from Puerto Rico to the United States for specified periods are compared in table 11.

Table 11.-- Shipments of tobacco from Puerto Rico to the United States

(Declared weight)							
		Year beginning July 1				January-May	
Tobacco	Average : :1934-38 :	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1949	1950
	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds
Leaf 2/	17.2	9.1	8.2	11.2	8.5	4.7	3.5
Scrap	4.9	5.0	6.0	7.7	8.3	1.9	1.5
Total	22.1	14.1	14.2	18.9	16.8	6.6	5.0

1/ July 1950-May 1951 data--corresponding 11 months' data for same period a year earlier are leaf, 10.9 million pounds; scrap, 7.2 million pounds; total, 18.1 million pounds.

2/ Practically all shipped as stemmed leaf.

Binder: Total cigar binder acreage is indicated at 36,000 acres--nearly 14 percent lower than the 1950 harvested acreage. The binder types 51-55 and Ohio filler types 42-44 are being grown under acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the first time this year. Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51) and Havana Seed (type 52) acreages are indicated go be down 10 and 15 percent, respectively, from last year's harvested acreage. For the Wisconsin binder types, the indicated acreages of the Northern Wisconsin (type 54) and Southern Wisconsin (type 55) were down about 20 and 11 percent, respectively.

This year's production of all binder types combined, according to August indications, is expected to be near 54 million pounds--nearly 18 percent lower than last year's harvestings. In the Connecticut Valley, types 51 and 52 may be down 11 and 15 percent, respectively. In Wisconsin, the type 54 crop may be 18 percent smaller than last year's production and type 55 may be down very sharply--27 percent. The latter type had considerable losses of acreage due to floods. The relatively small New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed (type 53) crop is estimated at about the same size as last year--1 1/2 million pounds.

The total carry-over of the binder types on October 1 is expected to be around 143 million pounds--6 percent above that on October 1, 1950, and the highest since the mid-1930's. Based on July 1 stocks report, most of the increase in the carry-over above last year will be in types 52 and 55.

The prospective total supply for 1951-52--production plus carry-over--is about 197 million pounds--slightly less than the 1950-51 supply. The decrease in production seems likely to more than offset the increase in carry-over, but total supply of types 51-55 combined for the year ahead will be the second largest since 1941-42.



Table 12.- Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-51

Type and year	(Farm-sales weight)				
	Production	Stocks	Supply	Disappearance	Average
	October 1/	October 1/	October 1/	year beginning October 1/	price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Filler types 41-44 2/					
Average 1934-38	48.9	159.5	208.8	54.4	10.4
1939	63.1	141.9	205.0	54.0	11.7
1940	64.7	151.0	215.7	58.7	12.0
1941	71.2	157.0	228.2	61.4	12.5
1942	55.8	166.8	220.6	67.0	13.2
1943	47.0	153.6	200.6	55.2	13.6
1944	58.8	145.4	204.2	61.5	13.5
1945	49.9	142.9	192.8	64.0	34.0
1946	64.4	128.8	193.2	71.0	32.3
1947	63.2	122.2	185.4	61.7	30.6
1948	70.8	123.7	194.5	62.6	25.8
1949	69.1	131.9	201.0	57.2	26.2
1950 3/	71.1	143.8	214.9	4/ 60.0	25.2
1951 3/	66.7	4/ 155.0	4/ 222.0		
Binder types 51-56					
Average 1934-38	41.8	165.1	206.9	60.5	12.5
1939	63.3	116.6	179.9	45.0	16.6
1940	67.9	134.9	202.8	66.1	14.5
1941	61.6	136.7	198.3	60.4	13.9
1942	55.2	137.9	193.1	66.4	20.4
1943	51.0	126.7	177.7	69.2	30.3
1944	57.2	108.5	165.7	63.4	30.9
1945	62.1	102.3	164.4	60.9	47.7
1946	73.8	103.5	177.3	53.6	52.7
1947	70.3	123.7	194.0	68.2	43.4
1948	59.7	125.8	185.5	62.3	41.2
1949	62.0	123.2	185.2	50.1	36.0
1950 3/	65.1	135.1	200.2	4/ 57.0	35.9
1951 3/	53.6	4/ 143.0	4/ 197.0		
Wrapper types 61-62					
Average 1934-38	8.4	11.8	20.2	9.3	78.3
1939	11.4	10.1	21.5	7.9	67.7
1940	9.5	13.6	23.1	10.4	77.6
1941	10.1	12.7	22.8	9.6	98.4
1942	9.2	13.2	22.4	9.4	132.1
1943	10.0	13.0	23.0	8.7	167.7
1944	11.3	14.3	25.6	10.9	196.1
1945	11.2	14.7	25.9	12.3	197.3
1946	12.5	13.6	26.1	12.7	234.0
1947	13.5	13.4	26.2	12.4	296.0
1948	15.1	14.5	29.6	15.0	274.0
1949	17.3	16.6	33.9	14.5	201.0
1950 3/	15.0	19.4	34.4	14.5	209.0
1951 3/	14.6	19.9	34.5		

1/ Stocks and disappearance for types 56, 61, and 62 are as of July 1.

2/ A small quantity of type 45 for 1939 and 1940 not included. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Preliminary estimate.

Wrapper: Total shade-grown wrapper acreage at 13,600 was indicated to be the same as that harvested in 1950. The Connecticut Valley type 61 is up slightly while the Georgia-Florida type 62 is down a little. As of August 1, the production in Connecticut Valley at 8.1 million pounds was indicated to be about 6 percent less than last year's; but as the result of higher yields in the Georgia-Florida area, the type 62 crop at 6.4 million pounds may turn out to be slightly larger than last year's crop.

Carry-over of both wrapper types combined on July 1 was 19.9 million pounds--2 to 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Stocks of type 61 were lower but those of type 62 exceeded last year's by 17 percent. The 1951-52 total supply of shade-grown wrapper (production plus carry-over) at about 34 1/2 million pounds will be very slightly larger than last year's and above that for any previous year.

### Domestic Use and Exports

A large proportion of the cigar tobacco is used in domestic cigar manufacture but some grades are used in scrap chewing and some is exported. During the first two-thirds of the filler and binder marketing year, which began on October 1, 1950, cigar manufacture averaged 6 percent higher than in the comparable period of a year earlier and the manufacture of scrap chewing tobacco increased slightly. Cigar consumption is expected to continue above the level of a year earlier and scrap chewing will probably hold even or increase slightly. In the first 3 quarters of the current marketing year, cigar filler and binder exports totaled about 2.6 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about 70 percent binder and 30 percent filler.

Exports of cigar filler during October 1950-June 1951 were sharply lower than a year earlier. Much smaller quantities were shipped to the North African countries, which took a substantial share of the total a year earlier. Exports of cigar binder during October 1950-June 1951 were slightly below those in the same period a year earlier. Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden got more but considerably less went to Germany and Austria. Cigar wrapper exports during the year ending June 30 totaled about 3.6 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--almost as much as in 1949-50. About two-thirds of the total went to Germany and the rest went mostly to Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, and Austria.

It is estimated that total disappearance of cigar filler (types 41-44) will be about 60 million pounds in the year ending September 30 compared with 57 million in the preceding year. Binder disappearance in the current marketing year is estimated at about 57 million pounds compared with 50 million in 1949-50. The total disappearance of shade-grown wrapper in the year ending June 30 was 14 1/2 million pounds--about the same as in 1949-50. Disappearance of Connecticut Valley shade dropped a little while that of Georgia-Florida was larger than a year earlier.

ECA authorizations for cigar tobacco were issued to the amount of 5.7 million dollars in fiscal year 1949-50. This was enough for roughly 6 to 6 1/2 million pounds (farm-sales weight). The 1950-51 authorizations for cigar tobacco were about one-sixth less than in 1949-50. Germany received the major share of the cigar tobacco authorizations while Denmark and Netherlands were next.



## Prices

The 1951 average prices for the cigar types of tobacco being grown under acreage allotments and quotas, are expected to be higher than those received for the 1950 crops because of higher support levels. Minimum support levels for the 1951 crops were announced April 13 by the Department of Agriculture. The actual supports will be the higher of either the already announced minimums or the level computed at the beginning of the marketing year (determined on the basis of 90 percent of September parity). The minimum support levels are shown in table 13. The July parity index (prices paid by farmers, interest taxes, and wage rates) was slightly above what it was when the minimums were determined. If the parity for cigar filler and binder (types 42-44 and 51-55) in September should exceed the March level, the relative increase would be reflected in the actual supports to be determined for the 1951 crops.

Table 13.- Cigar types of tobacco, season average prices, 1949-50:  
loan level, 1950: minimum loan level, 1951

Type	1949 season average Cents per pound	1950 season average Cents per pound	1950 loan level Cents per pound	1951 minimum loan level Cents per pound
Ohio cigar, filler, types 42-44	25.0	18.6	23.6	26.1
Conn. Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51	53.0	52.0	49.0	54.9
Conn. Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	41.9	39.8	49.5	53.9
N. Y. and Pa. Havana Seed binder, type 53	22.0	21.7	25.5	27.8
Southern Wis. binder, type 54	22.8	23.5	24.1	27.0
Northern Wis. binder, type 55	28.5	28.1	30.0	33.3

The 1951 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco will not have price supports since a quota was disapproved by growers in the referendum last December. The 1950 crop brought a season average price of 26.4 cents per pound -- practically the same as in each of the previous 2 seasons.

Price support operations on the 1950 crops were carried out in each of the cigar filler and binder areas. The quantities placed under loan by growers were 2.8 million pounds of Pennsylvania (type 41), 2.6 million pounds of Ohio (types 42-44), 3.6 million pounds of Havana Seed (type 52), 1.4 million pounds of Southern Wisconsin (type 54), and 361,000 pounds of Northern Wisconsin (type 55). Only minor quantities of types 51 and 53 were received under Government loan. As of July 31, there was 9.6 million pounds of 1950 crop cigar tobacco and 4.1 million pounds of 1949 crop remaining in Government loan stocks. Also there was about 2.3 million pounds in the inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The 1950 season average price for Connecticut Valley shade-grown wrapper was \$2.15 per pound--about 5 percent above the 1949 average. The Georgia-Florida shade-grown wrapper averaged \$2.00 per pound in 1950--slightly more than a year earlier.

Table 14.- Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, average 1954-58, annual 1949-51, and percentages

Class and type	Average:				Percentage change	
	1934-38:	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/	Average: 1950 to 1934-38:	1951 to 1951:
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	327.1	332.0	348.0	393.0	+20.1	+12.9
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	296.6	304.0	307.0	353.0	+19.0	+15.0
South Carolina, type 13	155.7	183.0	193.0	221.0	+41.9	+14.5
Georgia and Florida, type 14	83.7	111.4	110.4	131.3	+56.9	+18.9
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	863.1	935.4	958.4	1,098.3	+27.3	+14.6
Virginia, type 21	23.1	10.7	9.8	10.0	-56.7	+2.0
Kentucky-Tennessee, type 22	76.7	34.1	29.7	29.7	-61.3	.0
Kentucky-Tennessee, type 23	32.4	15.5	13.3	11.8	-63.6	-11.3
Total fire-cured, types 21-23	132.2	60.3	52.8	51.5	-61.0	-2.5
Burley, type 31	347.2	453.4	411.3	463.5	+33.5	+12.7
Maryland, type 32	36.7	50.0	50.0	51.0	+39.0	+2.0
One Sucker, type 35	19.9	17.9	16.2	16.3	-18.1	+6
Green River, type 36	18.8	10.2	9.3	8.6	-54.3	-7.5
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.5	+6.1	+9.4
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	42.0	32.1	28.7	28.4	-32.4	-1.0
Pennsylvania Seedleaf, type 41	23.4	37.6	39.1	36.8	+57.3	-5.9
Miami Valley, types 42-44	14.6	7.0	7.8	8.8	-60.3	-25.6
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	38.0	44.6	46.9	42.6	+12.1	-9.2
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51	7.2	9.0	10.1	9.1	+26.4	-9.9
Conn. Val. Havana Seed, type 52	5.4	8.7	9.1	7.7	+42.6	-15.4
N. Y.-Pa. Havana Seed, type 53	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	+42.9	.0
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	8.9	8.5	9.3	7.4	-16.9	-20.4
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	6.7	12.0	12.2	10.8	+61.2	-11.5
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	28.9	39.2	41.7	36.0	+24.6	-13.7
Conn. Val. shade-grown, type 61	6.3	10.5	8.2	8.4	+33.3	+2.4
Ga.-Fla. shade-grown, type 62	2.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	+100.0	-3.7
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	8.9	15.6	13.6	13.6	+52.8	.0
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.3	.3	.4	.4	+33.3	.0
Total all types 2/	1,501.3	1,631.0	1,603.8	1,785.3	+18.9	+11.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes small acreage of types 24, 45, and 56 in 1934-38 average and type 24 in 1949.



Table 15.- Tobacco: Yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-	Fire-	Burley	Mary-	Dark	Cigar			Total
	cured	cured	31	land	air-	Filler	Binder	Wrapper	all
	11-14	21-24		32	cured	41-45	51-56	61-62	types
					35-37	1/	1/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:									
1924-28	676	767	807	781	784	1,340	1,256	1,041	765
1929-33	707	777	777	683	803	1,035	1,350	1,039	770
1934-38	856	811	819	749	837	1,266	1,465	954	865
1939	922	868	931	820	908	1,292	1,536	1,044	940
1940	1,025	888	1,045	850	905	1,337	1,530	922	1,036
1941	905	935	935	775	967	1,497	1,503	939	966
1942	1,024	982	980	740	1,037	1,249	1,520	963	1,023
1943	938	943	982	590	972	1,241	1,540	1,044	964
1944	1,069	1,022	1,189	850	1,116	1,493	1,547	1,075	1,116
1945	1,088	951	1,127	525	988	1,281	1,529	1,001	1,094
1946	1,137	1,189	1,256	925	1,215	1,504	1,551	1,000	1,182
1947	1,135	1,024	1,153	795	1,054	1,429	1,527	992	1,139
1948	1,233	1,170	1,396	750	1,163	1,566	1,528	998	1,274
1949	1,191	1,193	1,235	825	1,120	1,549	1,583	1,108	1,209
1950 2/	1,312	1,088	1,210	800	998	1,517	1,561	1,103	1,267
1951 3/	1,274	1,178	1,243	900	1,147	1,565	1,489	1,072	1,260
Percentage change									
	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
Av. 1934-38 to:									
av. 1946-50	+40.4	+39.7	+52.6	+9.3	+32.6	+19.5	+5.8	+9.0	+40.3
1950 to 1951	-2.9	+8.3	+2.7	+12.5	+14.9	+3.2	-4.6	-2.8	-.6

1/ From 1936 to 1939, type 45 (filler) supplanted by type 56 (binder)..

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated as of August 1.

Table 16.- Cash receipts from tobacco compared with total cash receipts from all farm commodities, selected States and United States, average 1935-39, annual 1949-50

State	Cash receipts : Tobacco :			Cash receipts : Tobacco :			Cash receipts : Tobacco :		
	as per- :		centage :	as per- :		centage :	as per- :		centage :
	Total :	Tobacco :		Total :	Tobacco :		Total :	Tobacco :	
	Average 1935-39		of total :	1949		of total :	1950		of total :
	Million	Million		Million	Million		Million	Million	
	dollars	dollars	Percent	dollars	dollars	Percent	dollars	dollars	Percent
N. C.	227	121	53.3	706	359	50.8	786	456	61.8
Ky.	146	52	35.6	534	186	34.8	514	180	35.0
S. C.	100	19	19.0	278	72	25.9	271	82	30.3
Va.	120	20	16.7	406	59	14.5	448	87	19.4
Tenn.	125	16	12.8	432	55	12.7	420	60	14.3
Ga.	146	15	10.3	447	49	11.0	472	51	10.8
Conn.	54	7	13.0	156	32	20.5	146	25	17.1
Md.	70	5	7.1	238	19	8.0	233	20	8.6
Fla.	119	4	3.4	435	17	3.9	437	18	4.1
Pa.	264	4	1.5	768	17	2.2	731	15	2.1
Mass.	75	2	2.7	183	13	7.1	177	10	5.6
Wis.	297	2	.7	952	7	.7	960	8	.8
Ohio	326	3	.9	957	10	1.0	934	10	1.1
Ind.	266	2	.8	957	5	.5	941	7	.7
Subtotal	2,335	272	11.6	7,449	900	12.1	7,470	1,059	14.2
U. S. 1/	7,973	274	3.4	28,127	904	3.2	27,921	1,064	3.8

1/ Other States with relatively small cash receipts from tobacco are Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and West Virginia.



Table 17.- Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States, for specified periods

Period	Chewing				Total	Smoking	Snuff
	Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap		1/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	
Average:							
1925-29	104.5	8.8	6.2	77.4	196.9	161.1	39.6
1935-39	56.9	5.9	5.0	44.0	111.8	195.0	37.3
1940	48.8	5.6	4.7	42.4	101.5	205.1	37.9
1941	50.2	5.6	5.1	44.2	105.1	197.6	39.6
1942	54.3	6.0	5.1	48.3	113.7	175.7	41.0
1943	58.9	6.3	4.5	51.4	121.1	162.8	43.2
1944	61.7	6.5	4.1	52.9	125.2	139.9	42.0
1945	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	168.5	43.8
1946	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	106.4	39.4
1947	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	104.7	39.2
1948	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	107.6	40.8
1949	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.7	90.0	108.1	40.9
1950	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	107.7	40.0
Jan.-June 1950	20.3	2.8	1.4	13.1	43.6	53.5	20.1
Jan.-June 1951	20.1	2.4	1.4	19.7	43.6	51.8	20.3
Percentage change							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Jan.-June 1950 to Jan.-June 1951	-1.0	-14.3	0.0	+3.1	0.0	-3.2	+2.5

1/ Breakdown of smoking and scrap prior to 1931 is estimated.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Table 18.- Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States, fiscal years 1950 and 1951, and January-June 1950-51 1/

Products	Year beginning July			January-June		
	1949	1950	Change	1950	1951	Change
	Million	Million	Percent	Million	Million	Percent
Small cigarettes	355,098	369,703	+4.1	178,275	187,207	+5.0
Large cigarettes	.7	.8	+14.3	.4	.4	.0
Large cigars	5,473	5,740	+4.9	2,573	2,775	+7.9
Small cigars	77	75	-2.6	33	38	+15.2
Snuff <u>2/</u>	41.0	40.2	-2.0	20.2	20.2	.0
Manufactured tobacco <u>2/</u>	194.8	188.2	-3.4	95.7	93.1	-2.7

1/ Based on sales of revenue stamps and includes products from Puerto Rico.

2/ Million pounds.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Table 19.- Receipts from Federal taxes on tobacco products, selected averages, and fiscal years 1945-51

Fiscal	Cigarettes <u>1/</u>	Cigars <u>2/</u>	Chewing and smoking	Snuff	All other <u>3/</u>	Total
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Average:						
1925-29	280,594	30,576	64,727	7,033	1,566	384,596
1930-34	343,029	15,510	57,451	6,954	1,409	424,353
1935-39	456,908	12,677	54,712	6,677	1,214	532,188
1940-44	718,814	18,384	50,914	7,275	4,096	799,983
1945-49	1,099,186	43,766	40,103	7,362	1,095	1,191,517
1945	536,753	36,678	49,574	7,741	1,399	932,145
1946	1,072,971	41,454	41,961	7,373	1,760	1,165,519
1947	1,145,268	48,354	36,548	7,054	544	1,237,768
1948	1,208,204	46,752	37,024	7,372	928	1,300,280
1949	1,232,735	45,590	35,435	7,272	843	1,321,875
1950	1,242,851	42,170	35,070	7,389	984	1,328,464
1951	1,293,973	44,275	33,870	7,235	1,043	1,380,396

1/ Includes large cigarettes.

2/ Includes small cigars.

3/ Leaf dealer penalties, floor taxes, cigarette papers and tubes, etc.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue



Table 20.- Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, costs and expenses, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-48, by quarters 1949-51

Year and quarter	Net sales	Costs, expenses, and other deductions	Net income		Per dollar of sales		Profit	
							As percentage of stockholders' equity (annual basis)	
			Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax	Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax	Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	2,463	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	2,824	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949								
1	702	648	54	34	7.7	4.8	18.4	11.6
2	782	718	64	39	8.2	5.0	20.8	12.8
3	812	743	69	43	8.5	5.3	22.0	13.6
4	765	702	63	40	8.2	5.2	19.6	12.4
Year	3,061	2,811	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950								
1	703	652	52	32	7.4	4.6	16.4	10.0
2	775	712	63	39	8.1	5.0	19.2	12.0
3	839	754	85	45	10.1	5.4	25.2	13.2
4	812	751	81	36	10.0	4.4	24.4	10.8
Year	3,129	2,849	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
1951								
1	751	683	68	32	9.1	4.3	20.4	9.6

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Industrial Financial Report Series of Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table 21.- United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco to principal  
importing countries, average 1934-38, 1939-50  
(Declared weight)

Country	Average: 1934-38	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	213.9	113.0	59.1	133.5	171.3	303.7	190.1	292.9	364.3	198.0	167.0	167.3	133.1
Germany	12.8	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	26.4	86.8	81.8
Netherlands	15.6	27.7	5.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.6	29.4	55.9	23.4	33.8	32.2
Belgium-Lux.	15.5	10.1	4.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.1	29.2	19.9	18.0	18.4	27.7
Australia	18.4	22.3	11.4	11.3	10.1	32.5	25.0	22.8	17.3	24.3	19.1	19.6	18.1
Ireland	7.4	3.0	1.1	3.1	12.3	8.1	9.9	11.8	15.4	15.5	12.2	25.4	17.6
Denmark	4.6	6.2	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1	5.2	10.1	10.1	11.6	14.8
Switzerland	3.8	7.0	7.9	6.1	3.4	4.2	3.8	7.8	15.8	10.8	15.3	10.7	14.4
Sweden	7.2	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	7.3	9.4	11.8	12.1	16.6	11.1	5.8	13.7
France	21.0	20.1	16.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	48.2	27.7	10.2	.7	15.8	8.5
Norway	4.7	8.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.2	10.9	6.9	11.1	7.4	7.7
Portugal	4.8	5.2	4.9	7.2	7.1	4.1	6.0	5.7	10.0	6.9	11.8	11.1	7.5
Indonesia 2/	2.0	3.7	3.7	7.9	.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	3.3	4.4	.0	7.4
New Zealand	2.5	4.7	6.2	6.4	2.1	6.4	4.6	5.9	6.4	5.3	4.0	6.2	6.5
India 3/	2.6	3.8	5.4	13.8	11.4	8.8	11.1	16.1	10.6	11.4	10.1	6.9	5.5
Hong Kong	1.6	2.7	4.9	14.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4	3.2	5.8	6.1	5.2
Egypt	1.1	1.7	3.5	4.9	4.1	2.5	5.5	6.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	6.0	4.0
Italy	1.1	.6	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	23.3	4.5	2.5	2.6
Argentina	1.5	.9	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.0	.6	1.8	1.7	4.5	3.5	1.0	.6
China	48.2	69.5	68.5	32.4	.0	.0	.0	.6	61.8	39.8	28.4	3.2	.3
Other countries	47.0	30.8	24.8	23.2	10.5	13.8	14.2	39.3	35.5	35.4	37.8	52.6	68.4
Total	437.3	358.5	235.7	269.8	237.5	393.4	280.2	490.4	663.2	507.3	426.6	498.2	477.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Formerly Netherlands Indies or Netherlands. 3/ Includes Pakistan.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from publications and records of the Department of Commerce.





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